The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1790. [12s. per An.] [No. 72.]

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave moſt reſpectfully to repreſent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to ſolicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and leſs refined, motive of private intereſt. To accompliſh a purpoſe ſo laudable in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the Editors, they are perſuaded that nothing more is neceſſary than to prevail on ſome one Lady to ſet the example, by the eaſy expedient of opening a *Rag-Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns ſhall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the moſt reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largeſt ſupply will be entitled to a diſtinguiſhed place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

☞ *The Subſcribers to this Paper are earneſtly requeſted to pay up their reſpective Arrears.*

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, for Sale at this Office.

☞ A MERCHANT-MILL TO BE RENTED,

Situated on the upper extremity of Fairfax County, within 17½ miles of Alexandria, and in good order. For further information apply to the Subſcriber. ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, 1790.

At a Meeting of the Managers of the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, on the 20th and 23d of November, 1790.

THERE not being a ſale of Tickets adequate to pay the prizes, in order that further encouragement may be given to adventurers, it is reſolved that the Scheme be enriched by adding *One Thouſand Dollars* to the ſum of Forty Dollars, to which the laſt Blank drawn is entitled according to the original ſcheme.

That the Managers make up their ſeveral accounts of ſales of Tickets with the Treaſurer, and pay to him the amount of the ſold tickets, and return to him the unſold Tickets on or before the ſecond Monday in January next.

That if there ſhall be then ſold the number of two thouſand three hundred tickets, the Managers will take on their joint and equal riſk ſo many tickets as ſhall be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum requiſite for paying all the prizes, and the Lottery ſhall commence drawing on the *third Monday in the ſaid month.*

Philip Marſtellier, Buſhrod Waſhington, John Dundas, William Herbert, Thomas Porter, and *Robert Townſend Hooe,* are appointed to prepare immediately the prizes and blanks, and check-books, and other matters which they ſhall think requiſite for the drawing.

Charles Simms,	*George Gilpin,*
John Fitzgerald,	*John Dundas,*
Philip Marſtellier,	*Jeſſe Taylor,*
Wm. Hunter jun.	*B. Waſhington,*
William Herbert,	*Richard Conway,*
R. T. Hooe,	*Charles Lee,*
Thomas Porter,	*William Brown.*
Joſiah Watſon,	

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

FOR SALE,

On board the Schooner Freedom, lying at Harper's Wharf,

A few Hogſheads of

WEST-INDIA RUM and MOLASSES.

Apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or the Maſter on board.

JOHN ROFES.

N. B. The Schooner FREEDOM, burthen 91 Tons, for ſale, if applied for ſoon. She is well found in every reſpect, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expenſe.

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY

Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,

A very large and general Aſſortment of

Seaſonable Goods,

Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

On Wedneſday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be expoſed to the higheſt bidder, by the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway,

A Number of like country-born NEGROES. Three years credit will be given, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date. JOHN F. BEALL.

Maryland, Prince George's County, Nov. 22, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

Have juſt received the remainder of their

Fall Goods,

Which will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms, for CASH, PRODUCE, or a SHORT CREDIT.

They have alſo,

SPANISH HIDES,

Of the firſt Quality, for Sale.

Alexandria, Oct. 27, 1790.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Louis,* Capt. *Stiles,* and the *Sally,* Capt. *Crowdhill,* from *Liverpool,* and in the *John* Capt. *Travers,* from *Briſtol,*

A general Aſſortment of

Merchandiſe,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for *Caſh,* or *Country Produce,* or, to punctual men, on *ſhort Credit.*

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

JOHN MURRAY and CO.

Have received an Aſſortment of low-priced

BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Plains, Duffils, and Hats—At their Store may alſo be found Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugars, Hyſon, Green and Bohea Teas, Cotton, Cordage, Red-wood, Log-wood, Nicaragua Wood, Alum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.

They will ſell low, and receive Produce in Payment.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1790. (t. f.)

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY and PORT Quarter Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Caſks, SAD-IRONS in Caſks, CUTLERY in ſmall Caſes, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,

A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Madeira Wine.

A few Quarter Caſks of London-particular may be had of

PORTER & INGRAHAM,

Upon very reaſonable Terms, if applied for immediately.

Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the Houſe of ANDERSON and JAMIESON, in Alexandria, on the firſt day of January next, if fair, or on the next fair day thereafter,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, four CHILDREN, a NEGRO MAN, for nine years ſervitude; two HORSES, a CART and DRAY, two MILCH COWS, together with ſundry articles of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, conſiſting of feather beds, blankets, ſheets, table-linen, bed-ſteads, tables, chairs, &c. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

It is again earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who are indebted to the partnerſhip will make payment of their reſpective balances on or before that time; likewiſe all thoſe who have accounts againſt ſaid partnerſhip, will pleaſe to bring them in, that they may be finally ſettled.

November 18, 1790.

At Meeting of the *Alexandria Society for the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge,* on Friday the 26th of November, the following Reſolution paſſed unanimouſly:

That the Treaſurer do, without loſs of time, inform all thoſe members from whom depoſites and fines are due, that it is the wiſh of the Society to aſcertain the exact ſtate of it's funds at the cloſe of the year; to effect which it will be neceſſary that all thoſe indebted to the Society do pay to the Treaſurer, prior to the next meeting, their reſpective balances. At the ſame time the Treaſurer is deſired to inform all thoſe who have not received the Conſtitution, of that clauſe in it which limits the term of indulgence, which is, "Any member refuſing to ſettle and pay off his accounts to the Treaſurer, once in every four months, if required, ſhall be deemed no longer a member." In compliance with the above reſolution, thoſe members of the Society, who are in arrears, are hereby requeſted to call and ſettle with me their reſpective balances, as aforeſaid.

R. MEASE, *Treaſurer.*

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber deſires all thoſe who have any accounts againſt the Eſtate of THOMAS WILKINSON, deceaſed, to bring them in properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted—And thoſe who are indebted, to make immediate payment.

JANE WILKINSON, *Admiſt'x.*

Who conſtantly has for Sale,

FLOUR and MIDDLINGS by the hundred or ſmaller quantity, and SHORTS and BRAN, by the buſhel.

Alexandria, Dec. 2, 1790.

THE PARTNERSHIP of DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON being this day diſſolved, on account of the death of Daniel M'Pherſon, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them will pleaſe to preſent them for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted will pleaſe to make payment to me as ſoon as poſſible.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

☞ I continue to do buſineſs here on my own account, and will give CASH for WHEAT, FLOUR, and a few Hhds. of TOBACCO. I. M.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

By virtue of a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Loudoun County, will be ſold, on the premiſes, at public ſale, upon the 13th day of January next,

THE GRIST-MILL, together with forty ACRES of LAND adjoining thereto, the property of *Henry Cookus,* deceaſed, lying on Goſe-Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and known by the name of Littlejohn's Mill, ſituated 6 miles from Leeſburg, and 36 from Alexandria.—Twelve months credit will be given for one third of the purchaſe-money, 18 months for one other third, and two years for the reſidue. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required.

JAMES COLEMAN, S. L. C.

Nov. 24, 1790.

At the ſame time will be offered for Sale,

THREE hundred and eight ACRES of LAND adjoining the above mill, in order to accommodate any perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe the mill, and for whom 40 acres of land would be too little. As the above mill is out of repair, it is preſumed a great bargain may be had. The ſituation has heretofore been found an eligible one for a ſtore, and the mill had a great ſhare of work, being in a good wheat country. A further deſcription of the mill or land is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Leeſburg, Nov. 24, 1790. tdſ.

TO BE SOLD,

On reaſonable Terms,

THE intereſt of the Leaſe of 270 ACRES of LAND, for three lives, renewable, at a ſmall ground-rent, lying in Loudoun County, Virginia, ſituated on Fryingpan-Run. There are on the plantation 50 acres of excellent meadow, well incloſed; the reſt of the plantation, the moſt of which is freſh, is alſo well incloſed, and in good order for the enſuing crop.—There are alſo on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, barn, ſtables, and all neceſſary out-houſes; a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit. It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as it's ſituation for an excellent range. The land is generally very level, well timbered, and watered with divers ſprings, and near the great roads leading to Alexandria, Dumfries and George-Town, diſtant from each about 25 miles. The purchaſer may be ſupplied with a large quantity of Corn, Hay, and many other articles.—Application to be made to the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. *Samuel Love's* Store, Saliſbury, Loudoun County, Virginia.

JACOB REMEY.

December 1, 1790.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at this Office.

GEORGE SWEENY & CO.

Moſt reſpectfully inform the public that they are now opening, at their STORE in Princeſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. *Michael Thorn,*

A large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will ſell by wholeſale or retail at the moſt reduced prices, for *caſh, wheat, flour, corn, furs, bearſkins, bees-wax,* &c. &c. Alſo, received in payment, *public ſecurities* and *old continental money* reckoning the ſmalleſt value.

☞ They have to rent a Brick Houſe adjoining the ſtore, well calculated for a private family.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790. (t. f.)

From the BURLINGTON ADVERTISER.

A RECEIPT *to make an excellent* AMERICAN WINE, *communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, by Joſeph Cooper, Eſq. of Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey—Read before the Society, Nov. 6, 1790, and ordered to be publiſhed.*

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey has been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the preſs; this mixture was well ſtirred and left to ſoak for one night. It was then ſtrained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added until the weight of the liquour was ſufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced, the caſk was filled every day for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation moderated, I put the bung in looſely, leſt ſtopping it tight might cauſe the caſk to burſt.—At the end of five or ſix weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs, well beaten up with a pint of clean ſand, was put into it—I then added a gallon of cyder-ſpirit, and after mixing the whole well together, I returned it into the caſk which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper ſituation for racking off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into bottles, and found it to almoſt any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was ſuperior.

This ſucceſs has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am perſuaded that by uſing the clean honey inſtead of the comb, as above deſcribed, ſuch an improvement might be made as would enable the citizens of the United States to ſupply themſelves with a truly FEDERAL and wholeſome wine, which would not coſt one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this particular advantage over every other wine hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By Order of the Society,

WILLIAM COX, jun. *Sec'ry.*

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE.

Remarks on the cultivation of Potatoes.

FROM a hint in a newſpaper laſt ſpring, I made the experiment, by planting large whole potatoes about three feet aſunder, three ſorts, viz. The Belfaſt white raiſed from ſome imported in 1789, the round red, and the London ladies; the former and red produced nearly alike as to quantity, but the white much ſuperior to the red in quality, and the ladies inferior to them both. I planted about fifty ſquare perch in rows at three feet diſtance, of the ſeed imported, as a above, and ſliced as uſual when planted, which produced upwards of an hundred buſhels of the largeſt and beſt perhaps ever ſeen—thoſe ſliced and planted at about ten or twelve inches diſtance, exceeded thoſe planted whole for the ſame quantity of land, about one third more. The changing the ſeed of vegetables as well as all other ſpecies is an object worthy the notice of every farmer. One acre of planting on moderate land need not have more than 36 two-horſe-cart loads of long-yard dung of the laſt winter; uſed in the middle of May, produced three hundred buſhels of potatoes at 18 pence per buſhel, produces £. 22 10/; the attendance after planting not more than one acre of Indian corn.

	£.	s.	d.
15 buſhels of ſeed	2	5	0
Ploughing, planting, &c.	2	10	0
Attendance,	2	5	0
Digging,	3	10	0
Houſing, &c.	1	10	0
Total of Expenſes,	12	0	0
Value of the Potatoes,	22	10	0
Profits,	10	10	0

And the ground prepared for what you pleaſe.

To the supposed Author and Inserter of a Letter published, Sept. 23.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR some time I have anxiously waited to hear from the Revds. who wrote, and published, the extract in the paper of Sept. 23. I wished to hear how yon would answer "The Friend to Toleration." I made no doubt but you continued your correspondence, and that the public would certainly be furnished with another extract, address, appeal, or something; something to vindicate what was done.

For what some men dare do, they dare justify, however wrong they may have acted, in their own, or others opinions. And such is fallen nature, that man, obstinate man, will fall on any poor evasion, rather than honestly confess himself wrong—Silence then (when accused) is generally deemed an acknowledgment of guilt. But can any be such strangers to you, Doctors, as to suppose you could act amiss, or with impropriety at all? For should this be the case, down comes your infallibility, loftiness, pride and holiness by the lump. This I did not expect; indeed it ought not to be expected, especially, when we recollect, from whence you Revds. sprang; from the ancient, solemn LEAGUE and COVENANT, and from a land married to God, bonds signed, sealed and delivered on oath, to the true performance, &c. &c. Who then, should expect those sons of the brave, warlike, hero could sit still, and take the very hard rubs "A Friend to Toleration" gave you? We all know you are sons of the *old covenant*; but you must be very degenerate sons, and have lost, or for some reasons laid by, the fierce, turbulent spirit of your father. There was a time, (not so long ago neither) when "A Friend to Toleration" would have been forced to eat the bread, and drink the waters, of affliction; his estate sequestered; if he had children, they were the brats of a heretic, they may beg and starve, it is criminal to relieve, or pity, them. Thus much for the fetters of tradition and bigotry, such is the pride of man, his lust of power, with the demons of cruelty and revenge.

Let the poor Quakers remember the old women they drew up by the neck (shamefully indeed) in New-England, because their sentiments were not orthodox. Remember it only, to forever guard against men, who have once abused their power. What! (say they) shall not the distinction be always kept up, even in Heaven; shall the poor, illiterate, ignorant, wicked, creatures, whom we so very much despise, and whom we now treat with so much scorn and contempt, shall they, I say, ever be on an equality with US? We self-righteous, learned, masters? We rulers of the synagogue? That is impossible! If the common trash does really inherit life through the saviour, eternal life, we will fly in a passion with God Almighty himself; nay, we will be very angry, if he does not condemn nine-tenths of his creatures to endless torments, solely to gratify our infernal, diabolic passions, and indeed for our amusement. For us to make comparisons, our own grandeur, and their distress, sufferings, and poverty; this thought has, indeed, a sweet feeling in it; I appeal to your hearts—I observed, indeed, observed it myself, how inhuman it is to raise the dead; especially, where we know it gives pain and sorrow to the surviving friends. In this one instance I act wrong, knowingly wrong, and you will please to excuse me for it; I do verily think there are medicines in the world, which, if properly applied, would restore your ancient, venerable, parent to life again: My reasons for thinking so are, because he was only politically dead, or in a fainting fit, when they ran and scrambled the dirt over him, and buried him. He has often been seen to kick and struggle, often heared to roar and threaten. Those symptoms convince me, (and many others) that the old tyrant could easily be brought to life again, and his now-withered arm restored to it's former vigour. Oh! could we once more see him reign! Could we certainly live to see him raised! You heretics! What ample satisfaction would we have! We would send many of you, all of you who would not worship this beast, either amongst the Savages, or to another world; especially ye Universal heretics, for breaking down all distinction amongst us, and making us all appeal, as helpless, to eternal mercy. Do you not now curse, very bitterly curse, our Legislators for tying your hands? For if they would only let you loose, furnish you with your former weapons, you would soon make the State, nay all the States, Orthodox. Perhaps you are at this moment meditating something, like scattering firebrands, arrows and death, against those wild and savage Universalists. But, indeed, it is your mercy, as well as theirs, that your hands are tied; and cannot take up the sword; for, thus it is written, "all they who take the sword shall perish by the sword." I must, if you please, quote one thing out of your extract; "It is a profanation to mention the scripture to them." Bear with me a little; do, pray; let me set you right in this matter. Indeed you are mistaken, your only way to convince them, (if they are wrong) is by scripture, because they despise all human authority, in matters of faith, without a "THUS SAITH THE LORD."

Only try them in love and meekness; do, you will find they are as much your superiors, in using the scriptures, consistent with the glory of God, and good of mankind, as you Revds. exceed them in low, dirty, abusive, language. I have a suspicion neither of you make the scriptures your study. I condemn no man, I wish to judge no man, yet you must confess appearances are rather against you. Look over your letter once more. The Universalists are men, neither Brutes nor Devils. They are your fellow-sinners, for whom Jesus died. The Universalists ought to know, they must know, that Satan, and the pride of man, will oppose full, free, and Universal Restoration by Jesus Christ, consequently a cross stands in the way; he then, who turns out of the path to shun it, is a coward, and must suffer shame and loss by it; for the crown is annexed to the cross. It is not said, that the crown is annexed to the *old solemn League* and *Covenant*, nor to human grandeur, pride, cruelty, persecution, &c.

What objection, what possible objection, can any creature have, man or devil, to the salvation of a lost ruined world, except it proceed from envy, or a sense of personal worth? Jesus, when on earth, put them both out of countenance, by making choice of the poor, base, mean, despised things of this world; nor did his choice proceed from necessity, we conclude; what then can make you foam, rave and seem convulsed? The reason is plain. You neither know God, nor yourselves, and you want a God, as Balach wanted a Prophet, to curse whom you curse, and bless whom you bless. Blessed be Jesus! the time is hastening, "When there shall be no more curse—a time, when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid—when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, the spears into pruning-hooks—when none shall hurt or destroy." Your old fierce Sire will not be in existence then; for as long as he exists, he will curse, he will hurt, he will destroy, nor will he ever suffer the weapons of war to be turned into the implements of husbandry. We always call that an evil, which we allow ourselves to hate. Hence is the cry, and roar of ignorant zealots; "Universal Salvation opens the door to licentiousness." Thus you speak evil of what is indeed above you; knowing not the scriptures, nor the power of God. Did you but understand what the Apostle says, when he speaks of "the love of God constraining him," you would let that old hackneyed expression drop.

A FRIEND.

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

NEWS-PAPERS are justly considered proper vehicles of useful information—In no country are they so numerous, so generally read, and their design and contents so well understood, as in the United States, I think a leisure hour well spent in reading Newspapers, and have experienced particular pleasure in perusing your Gazette; but, I must beg leave to tell you, that pleasure has of late been considerably diminished by seeing so many columns filled with details of private quarrels, challenges and idle parade *about* duelling; and lengthy unintelligible productions on polemic Divinity.

Duelling is founded on pride and false principles of honour, is not only illegal, but, when carried into execution, highly criminal.—Polemic Divinity, the child of fancy and unchristian temper, is not less improper and unineresting to the public, either as it respects this, or the next, world. Possessed of these sentiments, you will not think me presuming when I request you to dismiss both subjects from your paper, on a promise that if you are losers thereby at the end of the year, I will encrease my annual subscription, in which I am confident most of your customers will cheerfully join, as it will give more extensively to disseminate useful knowledge.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fairfax, Dec. 6, 1790.

From the BURLINGTON ADVERTISER.

I BELIEVE it will be universally granted, that every acquisition to Agricultural Knowledge, by bringing it to that degree of perfection our limited understandings will admit, must contribute more to the real happiness of mankind than any other whatever; and it is to be regretted, that in no one of the sciences, so little progress has been made as in this so essential to our existence; for even in those countries where it is practised in the most advantageous manner, we find the best practitioners very far short of perfection: does this arise from a slavish adherence to the practice of their ancestors? or does it proceed from inattention to the difference of soils, climate, or state of the atmosphere? or from our ignorance of the nature of the food of vegetables? rather, does it not in part arise from a combination of the *whole?*

The almost insuperable difficulty of breaking through established customs, and unfettering the mind from prejudices imbibed in our early infancy, "which grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength"—instilled by precept, and confirmed by the practice of those for whom we entertain the highest veneration and respect, are difficulties that most of the human race have experienced, and have greater influence on our conduct through life than is generally imagined, or which we should be willing to acknowledge.

From the uniformity of practice, every where found in tilling the ground, it may be presumed, little or no attention is paid to the nature of the soil, climate or atmosphere, although of the utmost importance; for in different farms, one of clay or strong loam, the other of sand, you will find the plow equally and at the same time going, as if it was necessary, in order to obtain a good crop, the seed should be put in the ground on a prefixed day, when the contrary is an undoubted fact; for, from the experience of the best farmers, it is fatal to a crop to stir the former in a wet state, for by ploughing it in such times, the cohesion (the only fault in most clayey soils) is greatly encreased; and sand, too loose in its natural state, by being stirred when dry, encreases its natural tendency to part with its moisture, by encouraging such an evaporation of its remaining watry parts, as greatly to obstruct, if not entirely prevent, vegetation.

The food of plants is one of those desiderata that never may be attained; for what cannot be brought under the cognizance of our senses, leaves us without a clue to direct us to the truth, and in no instance has this been more forcibly verified than in this very article, as most of the practical, as well a. theoretical writers on husbandry have differed in their opinions on this head; some entirely confining it to earth, some to water only, and others to inhalation or absorption from the atmosphere by its leaves, when perhaps truth lies in a combination of the whole. Some experiments of that great investigator of nature, Dr. Priestley, afford great reason to suppose, that putrid effluvia greatly promotes the growth of plants; and from hence, probably, the advantages derived from animal excrement.

A late writer has supposed that on being ascertained of this fact, vegetables may be cultivated with as much certainty and success, as the feeding of cattle, to make them fat and fit for the butcher; but till this knowledge is acquired, can nothing be done that may in a great measure, if not wholly, supply its place? It is a well known fact, that destroying weeds, pulverizing the earth by frequent ploughings, putrid substances, animal excrements, calcareous earths, such as chalk, limestone, marle, shells of sea-fish, and plaister of Paris, as well as sundry other articles, greatly promote vegetation; for which reason, whilst we remain ignorant of the method nature makes use of in elaborating, and preparing food for plants, whether taken in by the roots, or absorbed by the leaves, let us profit by the experience of others, in pursuing such practices as have proved most beneficial in producing good crops.

The design of this address is to call the attention of the most useful of our citizens to their true interest, to induce them to consider agriculture as a science depending on unalterable laws, which to this time remains far removed from that perfection to which it may be brought; to bend their thoughts on improving our present mode of cultivating our farms, so as to make them more productive, and for this purpose, as the Press is ever open to useful information, freely and without reserve to communicate such experiments, whether successful or otherwise, as they have made, and steadily to pursue such others as may in the end prove beneficial to the community at large; and should this humble attempt meet the approbation of my countrymen, my honest endeavours shall not be wanting in promoting so noble, so useful, and beneficial a design.

A Farmer of Burlington County.

LONDON, October 5.

Retrospective View of the State of Politics during the last Week.

THE tedious negotiation between Spain and this country appears to have very lately taken a more serious turn, and to have put on a more hostile aspect than ever.

Two causes may, without difficulty, be assigned for this sudden change, viz. the cruel treatment of Captain M'Donald, by a Spanish Barbarian, (which has been fully authenticated before the Privy Council) and the unfavourable, we might say, insulting answer of the Court of Spain—brought by the last messenger.

Within these few days, Stocks have fallen between 1 and 2 per cent. and are expected to fall still lower.

Unseasonable as this time of the year is for the beginning of military operations, it is not improbable that a rupture will actually take place,—and that a blow will be struck before winter is fully set in.

We hesitate not to declare, (however unpopular such a declaration may be) that France ought first to feel the avenging arm of Britain. Though prostrate, still treacherous—she has not, in respect to foreign politics, in the least abated her usual intrigues. Her conduct will warrant us in thus construing her intentions.—"I am sick and dejected at present, do not take advantage of my situation. I am willing to shake hands and be friends with you—till I have recovered my strength—in the mean time, honour, which on other occasions I always despised, requires that my small share of strength be added to that of your enemies!!"

But in a good cause, British valour, cemented by unanimity, is invincible;—and, much as a wise statesman, a true patriot, and a good man would heartily avoid bringing on this country the calamities of war, the public indignation will call upon him to suffer those feelings to give way to public justice.

In the national assembly, the discussion of the assignats has already occupied several sittings.

The subject has not been illuminated, even with the rays of M. Ricquette's genius, though he has already made a long harangue in defence of his favourite measures. He has, however, altered his opinion, as to the *quantum* of the proposed emission. He was for 2000, and now he is satisfied with 1000 million worth of paper.

More tumults and insurrections have broke out at St. Domingo, in Upper and Lower Valais—at Mavence, &c.

These are but the beginnings of sorrows. An universal convulsion seems at hand, which will shake the thrones of tyrants, and produce a new and glorious epoch in the annals of mankind.

Britain seated on a rock, in the midst of waters, will only be called upon to chastise the dying efforts of despotism, and to settle afterwards the peace and the liberty of Europe.

The prorogning of Parliament to a distant day is understood as an indication of approaching hostilities. May they be of short duration, and successful and honourable to this country!

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Some years ago, (in the time of the late war) a citizen of Philadelphia, well known for his skill in mechanics, as well as in nautical matters, set up a ship at Kensington, near Philadelphia, upon three keels. Some subsequent occurrences, however, prevented the completion of the design; old prejudices got the better of right reason; and the person who afterwards purchased the frame had two of the keels taken out, and the middle one left, as usual. Projectors and men of curiosity, were much disappointed at the defeat of the scheme, as it was expected a vessel upon this plan would have had an unspeakably superior advantage in *holding water*, over the common models. The idea, it seems, has since been taken up in England, and last year a ship was built in that country, called the Experiment, with two keels; and has been found more than to answer the expected purpose. "I sailed (says the Captain, in a letter to his owner) from Burnt-Island, June 10th, with the wind at West, which on Sunday shifted to the North, blowing excessively hard, with a great running sea—hauled up the ship close by the wind—carried a deal of sail on her to keep her to windward—she was then going five or six miles per hour, and I found, by my observations, that she had made good the course that was steered, notwithstanding the great sea that was on her broadside. I made the Naze of Norway the 14th, and arrived at Gottenburgh the 16th—She carries a very weatherly helm."

These keels, it is said, are so fashioned as (though the ship heel ever so much) always to keep a perpendicular position to the horizontal line of the sea, the same as when she stands upright; so that it is evident they must take such a powerful hold of the water under the ship, as to admit of scarcely any lee-way; and where there is no lee-way a vessel, from the natural pressure to leeward, when close hauled, must of consequence make the greater head-way. Besides other advantages attendant upon a ship's making no lee-way, the most considerable are 1st. the being able by this means to keep an exact reckoning, which can never be done in vessels of a contrary description; and 2dly. the excellent quality of clawing off lee shores in hard gales; for want of which in the common structure of vessels, many lives and cargoes are lost every year.

Translated Extract of a letter from one of the French Emigrants to Scioto, dated Crique des Buffaloes, on the Ohio, October 20.

"AN accident having happened to one of our boats, we have put into a small creek, on the east side of this great river, to repair the damage. I am now writing on the stump of a tree we have just cut down, so that you will not look for elegance or fine sentiments in this short letter, which I send you by a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, who is going into New-Jersey. We travelled by short days journies to the place of embarkation, and cannot say much in favour of the manners of the inhabitants on the road by which we passed, a very few excepted, who paid some attention to us, and sold the productions of their farms at a reasonable rate: as to others, they took every advantage, and frequently imposed upon us in the most shameful manner, demanding three or four prices for the casual refreshments of which we and our little ones had occasion. We hope soon to arrive at our new territory, where we shall find things in their original state, such as God made them, and not perverted by the hand of ungrateful man.

"To some, these surrounding woods might appear frightful deserts; to me they are the paradise of nature, waiting to be cultivated by the hand of urbanity and civilization, not by mere savage sons of the earth, whose ideas and manners are, if possible, more wild and uncultivated than the bears and wolves that alarm us with their nocturnal gruntings and howlings.—What happiness do I anticipate in those sequestered solitudes to which I am hastening!—there are no hosts of greedy priests to devour the gleanings of the needy; no seas of blood to wade through in order to recover lost liberty—here all is quiet, and the savages themselves shall soon be taught the art of cultivating the earth, refinement of manners, and the duties of genuine devotion. Under this free and enlightened dominion the unfortunate and oppressed of our nation shall ever find an asylum; their language and customs will here be preserved in their original purity for ages to come, and France shall find herself re-novated in the western world, without being disgraced by the frippery of kings, or seeing her best blood wasted in gratifying the ambition of knaves and sycophants.—The weather is already cold, my hand is benumbed, and our little temporary cabin is so full of smoke, that I dare not venture in—so I bid you adieu; to-morrow we pursue our route, and hope to be fixed in comfortable houses before the 25th of December."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

Saturday last the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, his LADY and Family, arrived in this city from Virginia.

While happy millions grateful bend the knee
To that Almighty Power that made them free;
Their ardent prayers, prevailing, shall ascend
For *Freedom's Guardian* and the *World's best Friend!*

The following very interesting article is copied from a London Paper received by the last Packet.

A wheel to pump ships without manual labour has lately been invented in the North:—its property is, to be driven with great force by the way of the ship when in the water; and it is applicable to every kind of pump without interruption of the present mode of working them, and may be put to, or removed, in two minutes.

This wheel effectually prevents any damage to goods in the hold of any vessel, and may be the means of preserving the lives of thousands of our seamen.

For the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A useful hint to Apothecaries.

Fatal accidents have sometimes happened by mistaking *Cream of Tartar* for *Tartar Emetic*. Would it not be worthy of attention to guard against the probability of an evil so horrible in its

consequences? The error usually arises from a resemblance, both in name and colour, between these drugs; although the one is an innocent medicine, and the other a deadly poison.

I would therefore propose that some other technical name should be adopted instead of *Tartar Emetic*; and the drug itself be disguised by colouring it with something that should not sensibly alter its qualities, and yet give it a manifestly different appearance.

As our apothecaries may possibly be too busy to attend to this precaution, may it not be worthy the notice of our college of physicians, who may thereby be the means of sometimes saving the life of a fellow-citizen? H.

RICHMOND, December 1.

The Honourable BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, Esquire, is re-elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

HARDIN BURNLEY, JOHN STEELE, and MILES SELDEN, Esquires, are chosen Members of the Honourable Privy Council of this State.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Kentucky, to a Member of the General Assembly, dated November 5, 6, and 7, 1790.

"I have waited with expectation of giving you some certain account of our troops, but nothing certain—many improbable conjectures fill the minds of the people.——A hand-bill just come to Bourbon, contains an extract of a letter from Governor St. Clair, to General Wilkinson, which informs, that our army met with little or no opposition. The Miami villages were abandoned; from thence a detachment was sent up the St. Joseph's river, which fell in with a party of Indians, and had a severe engagement. General Harmar made a shew of retreating, and marched about eight miles, from which he detached a strong party to the field of action, in hopes of finding the Indians on the ground—as they expected, so they found them, and an action commenced the 22d of October—The action was obstinate, and many fell on both sides. There were so many Indians killed in crossing the St. Joseph's river, that their dead bodies stopped the current of the river for a considerable time, and formed a dam that could very easily have been crossed upon. Major Fountain of Fayette, and General Scott's son, were killed the second fire; Captain M'Murtry of the militia, and 73 militia killed; Major Willis, Lieut. Forthingham, of the Federal Troops, and 77 privates fell in the action.

"Col. M'Million, of Fayette, passed by Col. Edwards's last night, and confirms the greater part of the above account. General Harmar never sent one single man to reinforce the detachment (consisting of 400 men, who had to sustain the whole Indian army) and he had with him in camp more than 1100 men—the party suffered much—Our men at last left the ground, Col. Harding's wing was beaten and finally broke. Lieu. Col. Hall of Bourbon, M'Million and Major Willis broke the other wing of the Indians, which led to the amazing slaughter in the river St. Joseph. Gen. Harmar never sent to bury the dead, nor bring off the wounded. Capt. David Tharpe, and his Lieutenant William Clark, fell in the field. The Bourbon militia have suffered very much, nearly one third of them, M'Million says, fell on the ground. I have given you the best information I have been able to collect. The army is now at Licking, and is expected home hourly. Major Jones, who will give you this letter, may, before he leaves the district, collect the whole truth of the matter."

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.

ELECTRICITY.

On Thursday evening, the 17th of August last, the dwelling-house of Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, at his Mills, near Chester, Pennsylvania, was struck with lightning, though furnished with two good Conductors. On occasion of this accident, a paper was received by the American Philosophical Society from a writer, under the signature of PHILO-FRANKLIN, on the subject of *an improvement in lightning-rods*. He observes, that from the instances which now and then occur of houses being struck with lightning, and that are furnished with metallic conductors, and the frequent instances of these having their tops melted off by a stroke of lightning, which renders them ever afterwards unfit to answer their original intention, viz. drawing off the electric matter from the passing cloud, in a silent, imperceptible manner, it appears, that some improvement is still wanting at both extremities of the rod. At the upper extremity, to secure it against the accident just now mentioned—and at the lower extremity, to afford a more ready passage for the electric matter from thence into the earth.

To answer the first intention, he proposes that the upper end of the rod be tipped with a piece of *black lead*, formed into a conical or pyramidal point. This substance, he observes, is well known to be infusible by the greatest heat, and hence its use in making crucibles; and as none of the acids make any impression upon it, it is not likely that it will be subject to any corrosion from the atmosphere. At the same time its power as a conductor of electricity is equal, or but little inferior, to that of any of the metals.

With respect to the second intention, he observes, that the lower part of the iron rod, under ground, especially when this is moist, will presently contract a coat of rust, which will continually encrease till the whole is converted into rust. But rust of iron, and indeed the calx of any metal is a non-conductor, or at most but a very imperfect conductor of electricity; and hence it is very easy to see that in a few years after a lightning rod has been erected, that part which is under ground will contribute little or nothing to the safety of the building—Besides, this part of the conductor exposes *too small a surface* to the surrounding earth, to afford a copious and ready discharge of the electric matter into it, especially when this is in a dry state, or but an imperfect conductor; and hence, whenever a cloud, highly charged with electricity, passes over a rod thus circumstanced, an explosion is very likely to ensue, which must always be attended with danger.

As a remedy against both these defects, the writer recommends, that the part of the rod under ground be made of brass or copper, which are far less liable to rust or corrosion than iron; or, which he thinks would answer the purpose better, that this part of the rod be coated over with a crust of black lead, formed into a paste, by being mixed with melted sulphur, as in the manufactory of the ordinary kind of black lead pencils, and applied to the rod while hot. This composition is seemingly as good a conductor as the pure black lead, and, it is presumed, will effectually secure the rod against all rust or corrosion for any length of time.—To enlarge the surface, he recommends, that a considerable quantity of *charcoal* be put into the hole or pit, dug for the rod, round its lower extremity. *Charcoal*, he remarks, possesses two properties, which, in a peculiar manner, fit it for the purpose here intended—1st, it is a very good conductor of electricity, even superior to water, and if made with a strong heat, but little inferior to metal itself; to which may be added, its angular irregular form, a circumstance which will greatly contribute to facilitate the escape of the electric fluid into the surrounding earth—2d. it will undergo little or no change of properties by lying ever so long in the earth.

A rod, with these improvements, it is presumed, would scarce ever be liable to be struck with lightning, even in the most unfavourable situations, or, if it should, could not possibly receive any injury.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Paris to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 28, 1790.

"I shall remain here about a month longer, where I employ myself studying politics in the two great schools of this city, the club 89 and the Jacobins. I likewise associate as much as possible with the aristocrates: But I do not intend to say a word to you upon this subject until my return to London, and have had time to shake off the tumult of passion with which all parties here are overpowered. I cannot help, however, mentioning to you a most singular circumstance, and which has given me a good deal of pain. There is now the same passion for paper money in this country which once subsisted in America; a large party has proposed to issue at once two milliards, that is two thousand millions of livres, the supposed value of the property of the clergy, and pay at once a full half of the whole debt of the state; and it is most likely that they will succeed in a great measure, by procuring an emission to a very great extent, although they are vigorously opposed by many of very sound judgment, with all the force of reason drawn from principles and experience. They will not even take warning by their own experience; they have already issued 300 millions of this paper, which is sold publickly at 8 per cent. discount. It is surprising it has kept up so well—Judge what the consequence will be of two milliards. It is perfectly clear to me that it will ruin every manufacturer in the kingdom, and those alone will profit by it who are now ruined with debt. I have purchased since I came here, chiefly for your use, the Proces Verbal de L'Assemblee Nationale, with the Decrets et Debates, in 33 vols. octavo. I think it will be a treat to most of your American friends, who are fond of politics. Our friends ——— and Abbe ———, in spite of all their philosophy, are as much smitten with the paper money disease as the most violent amongst them. They do not percieve that only a certain quantity of money can circulate in a country in proportion to the commerce of that country, without sinking in value. Where that surplus is gold and silver, it can be exported; but paper money made a tender for gold and silver, is at once violating all the private contracts of the kingdom. This paper money must remain in France, and exceeding greatly what is necessary for the circulation, must sink in value in the hands of the public creditors, and in the hands of every person who keeps it a few days. It must put an end to all future confidence in private transactions, and consequently to the whole commerce and manufactures of the kingdom where credit is given. The manufacturers will therefore want employment, and starve, which will create more confusion than was ever created by the want of corn, or the manœuvres of the aristocrates.

"P. S. The National Assembly has this moment voted 1200 millions of assignats, paper money. *(30th Sept.")*

MARRIED—Mr. JOHN M'IVER, Merchant, to Miss PEGGY COUPER, both of this Town.

DIED—Mr. JOHN SUMMERS, in the 103d year of his age. He was born within thirty miles of this place, in the State of Maryland, and settled in the year 1715 in this County, where he has resided ever since. He has left children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children to the number of near four hundred.

Also, NEGROE TOM, the famous African Calculator, aged 80 years. He was the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox of this County. Tom was a very black man. He was brought to this Country at the age of 14, and was sold as a slave with many of his unfortunate Countrymen.

This man was a prodigy. Though he could neither read nor write, he had perfectly acquired the art of enumeration. The power of recollection and the strength of memory were so complete in him, that he could multiply 7 into itself, that product by 7, and the product, so produced, by seven, for seven times. He could give the number of months, days, weeks, hours, minutes and seconds in any period of time that any person chose to mention, allowing in his calculation for all the leap-years that happened in the time; and would give the number of poles, yards, feet, inches and barley-corns in any given distance, say the diameter of the earth's orbit; and in every calculation he would produce the true answer in less time than ninety-nine men in an hundred would take with their pens: And, what was, perhaps, still more extraordinary, though interrupted in the progress of his calculation, and engaged in discourse upon any other subject, his operations were not thereby in the least deranged, so as to make it necessary for him to begin again, but he would go on from where he had left off, and could give any, or all, of the stages through which the calculation had passed. His first essay in numbers was counting the hairs in the tails of the cows and horses which he was set to keep. With little instruction he would have been able to cast up plats of land. He took great notice of the lines of land which he had seen surveyed. He drew just conclusions from facts; surprisingly so, for his opportunities. Thus died Negroe Tom, this *self-taught Arithmetician*, this *untutored Scholar!*—Had his opportunities of improvement been equal to those of thousands of his fellow-men, neither the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, nor even a NEWTON himself need have been ashamed to acknowledge him as a Brother in Science.

It would be unpardonable to close this account without suggesting the conclusion which may be drawn from this instance, as well as from many others within the knowledge of most men, in favour of the genius, capacity and talents of our ill-fated black Brethren; and without lamenting the existence of sentiments calculated to ensure these unhappy People less kind treatment, from a supposed inferiority of their intellectual faculties, sentiments as ill-founded in fact, as they are inhuman in their tendency!

☞ A Subscriber to the Alexandria Academy wishes to know why, amidst the other elections, it has been kept so secret that the election of the President of the Trustees should have taken place on the 6th of December?

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

Arrived.—Ship Four Friends, Volans, from Philadelphia; Ship Lancaster, Brown, Rotterdam.

Sailed.—Sloop Three Friends, Storer, for Salem; Schooner Nancy, Stevens, New-York.

☞ The Subscribers to the Alexandria Academy are requested to meet at the Academy at 11 o'clock, on Saturday next.

W. M'WHIR,
Rector of the Academy.

December 9, 1790.

☞ The Members of *The Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge* are informed that the Police of the Town continues to be the subject for further investigation at the next meeting, which will be on the fourth Friday of the present month. It is earnestly wished that the members will be punctual in their attendance, not only because this highly interesting subject demands their most serious attention, but also that the election of Officers, which will then take place, may be the more judicious and satisfactory.

ELISHA C. DICK, Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790.

Daventry, Northampton, in England.

The following letters, which passed between a clergyman of the established church and a gentleman of the Pestle, resident in this place, may be depended upon as facts.

8 o'clock in my shop.

Mr. Parson,

YOU have endeavoured to fracture my reputation, in the opinion of a fair lady, by saying that I was a quiz, and that I could not dance. For this insult which has hurt my sore place, I do insist upon it that you beg my pardon, on your knees, or by——I'll let your blood. I shall leave it to you to prescribe sword or bullet. In the morning, I trust, that things will operate according to my wishes. Matters of this nature are not to be purged away in a moment. Enclosed is my bill, which I must beg the favour of you to cure in the morning.

My best affections await your wife, whole situation, if you should be mortified, must be truly dangerous.

Your open enemy, until death,
E. BOLUS.

N. B. You a parson, and behave so!

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9 at night by the church clock.

Mr. Quack,

YOUR letter, O bloody-minded man, caught me and my wife just as we had got into bed. It is my hobby to retire thus early. I do it for the sake of my health, and to keep myself warm; my wife, for a prudential motive, as it saves fire and candle during the winter.

As to my loosing blood in the morning, I pray thee have me excused; for I cannot say I like the season of the year. As far as a few prayers will go, I am your man this night. In the morning, if you do not stedfastly purpose to lead a new life, I shall think it my duty, as a minister, to watch over you, to come and pray by you, on my knees, if you had rather; for I am confident that your disorder baffles all the drugs behind your counter. My wife joins me in love.

Your friend all my life,
W. PSALMODY.

N. B. You an apothecary, and wish to kill your patients!

Anecdote of Doctor FRANKLIN.

HE was one day with a friend, where was present a large company of ladies and gentlemen; the general topic of conversation was on what did not concern them; bordering much on slander. After a num[illegible], to the prejudice of several, a lady, who was seated next to the Doctor, and had gone on in a most extravagant line of conversation, informed him of a Mrs. ———, who was going on a visit to Europe; she will leave a large family, and but little to support them, said the fair, she had best stay at home—what think you, Doctor, of such conduct? the worthy old man, who was ever cautious, and wished to avoid injuring the character of others—made this laconic, sage reply ——Madam, I mind my *own business*.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

FOR SALE,

The PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now lives, lying in Fauquier County and State of Virginia, 16 miles above the Court-House, containing 205 acres of land, in fee simple. There are on said plantation a good dwelling-house, with two stone chimnies and a cellar, a kitchen 16 by 18 feet with a stone chimney, a good store-house and compting-room, with a large shed to hold grain; also a smoke-house and dairy, and an excellent corn-house that will contain 200 barrels; these buildings mostly new. There is on said land plenty of fruit-trees, consisting of apple, cherry, pear, damson and peach trees. This situation is equal to any of it's size in the State, for health and pleasantness, having several beautiful springs running through the fields. This is an exceeding good stand for a store, being situated on a very public road—The land level and well adapted to farming, and is now all in good order. There are ninety bushels of small grain sowed and put in, in the best manner, all of which will be sold together—Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises, where the terms will be made known by

ROBERT ALLISON,

Harmony-Hill, Nov. 24, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD, *in fee simple*,

THAT LOT of GROUND formerly held by *John Dowdall*, situate on Princess and St. Asaph streets, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Princess-street 63 feet, and on St. Asaph 176 feet 7½ inches, with an east and south front. There is on the south east corner of the lot, a large frame House, painted red, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole divided into 4 apartments; two of their apartments have chimnies, and are intended for kitchens. The house is so calculated as to answer either for one or two tenements. There are, besides, on this lot, 5 small dwelling-houses, most of which are now rented out at £. 6 per annum each.

Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, will be taken in payment; or a reasonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.—For further particulars apply to HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

☞ They have also LOTS in different parts of the town, which they would rent on very low terms. t. f.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

A few Pipes of

Teneriffe Wine,

And a considerable Quantity of

Coffee;

ALSO,

A very general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

On reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790. (t. f.)

JAMES MATTHEWS,

In King-street, next door to Mr. *Fletcher's* Wholesale Store, HAS JUST OPENED

A general Assortment of

Merchandise,

Suitable to the present season, which he will sell by wholesale and retail, uncommonly low for *Cash* or *Country Produce*, as he means to quit the dry-goods business, as speedily as possible. He has also for sale RUM by the hhd. HYSON, HYSON-SKIN and SOUCHONG TEAS by the chest, all of which are of the first quality.

☞ He gives CASH for WHEAT.

Alexandria, Dec. 8, 1790. 3w.

FOR CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe, the Mediterranean excepted,

The SHIP

FOUR FRIENDS,

JOSEPH VOLANS, Master,

A fine new vessel, about 500 hhds. burthen, and ready to receive a Cargo—For further particulars apply to

HARTSHORNE & DONALDSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790. t. f.

POET's CORNER.

ODE
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1790.

I.

IN the regions of bliſs, where the majeſty reigns,
Ten thouſand bright Seraphim ſhone,
Wing'd for flight they all ſtand, harps of gold in each hand,
When a voice iſſu'd mild from the throne:

II.

"Ye pow'rs and dominions! bright guardians of realms,
Whoſe ſway Europe's ſons have rever'd!
Eaſtern monarchs no more your aid ſhall implore,
To the Weſt all your cares be transferr'd!

III.

That Vine which from *Egypt* to *Canaan* I brought,
With an out-ſtretch'd, omnipotent, arm,
In *America*'s ſoil, from *Britania*'s bleak iſle,
Shall flouriſh—and brave every ſtorm.

IV.

In vain perſecution her wheel ſhall prepare,
The tyrant his ſcourge liſt on high,
The wheel ſhall be broke, the ſcourge and the yoke,
All ſhattered in pieces ſhall lie.

V.

To accompliſh my pleaſure, a hero I'll raiſe,
Unrival'd in counſel and might;
Like the *Prophet* of old, wiſe, patient and bold,
Reſiſtleſs as *Joſhua* in fight.

VI.

See the plains of *Columbia* with banner's o'erſpread!
Hark! the roar of the battle's begun!
Like a ſon of the ſkies, when proud rebels ariſe,
He drives the dire hurricane on.

VII.

Him terrors, nor treaſons, nor dangers, ſhall daunt,
'Till his country, from bondage reſtor'd,
Independent and free, all her greatneſs ſhall ſee
Due alone to his conquering ſword.

VIII.

When the thunder is o'er, and fair peace ſpreads her wing,
The Chief ſtill refulgent ſhall beam,
Preſiding at helm, framing laws for the realm,
In *Peace* as in *War* ſtill ſupreme.

IX.

Then the bright golden age ſhall triumphant return,
Millennium's new paradiſe bloom;
While from earth's diſtant end, their high ſtate to attend,
All nations with tranſport ſhall come.

X.

Hail, *America*, hail! the glory of lands!
To thee ſuch high honours are given!
Thy ſtars ſtill ſhall blaze, 'till the moon veil her rays,
And the ſun loſe his path-way in Heaven!"

Dr. HILL's *method of catching Wild Ducks, as communicated to the Royal Society.*

TIE to the end of a long ſtring, a piece of fat bacon, two inches long, and half an inch thick; let the other end of the ſtring be faſtened to a tree, or poſt; then leave it the whole night. The firſt duck that comes will eat the bacon, and void it again in a few minutes; it will then be gobbled up by another, and after that by a third, and ſo on, each voiding it ſoon after the ſwallowing, and the ſtring continuing fixed to it, and regularly paſſing through the guts of the whole covey. Thus, in the morning, a whole ſtring of ducks will be found ready catched; and there needs only the drawing in the ſtring to take them all up.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,

An Aſſortment of

GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:

Amongſt which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in ſmall caſks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Paſteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glaſs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,
Salts,	Cordage,
Nutmegs,	Seine-Twine,
Black Pepper,	Steel,
Nails of all kinds,	Spades,
Sheathing-Paper,	Frying Pans,
Rock-Alum,	Iron Caſtings,
Copperas,	Fine Liverpool Salt,
London Porter in caſks of 3 dozen each,	Whitehaven Coal.

They have alſo on hand,

Sherry and Liſbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Liſbon Salt, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1790.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Eſq; we will ſell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaſer or purchaſers. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ſix months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſer, or purchaſers, giving bond, with approved ecurity, for payment of the purchaſe-money, with intereſt thereon from the day of ſale, if the payments are not punctually made at the ſtipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263¾; all adjoining; but will be ſold ſeparately, or in a body, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles rom the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land leared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill: It is an excellent mill ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

GEORGE STOVIN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham, and the Sally, Capt. Crowdhill, from Liverpool,

A Conſiderable ADDITION to his Fall Aſſortment, which he is now opening at his Store, in Water-Street.

Alexandria, October 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reaſonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, ſituated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fiſh, and on the premiſes are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it freſh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premiſes a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its ſituation for an excellent range, equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickſburgh, to Pittſburg, to the Weſtern Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Wincheſter, (which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Alſo, 965 acres in Harriſon county, on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which ſoon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the ſame county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willſon's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the ſame waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertſon's bottom, in the ſame county.

The above Lands will be ſold cheap for Caſh, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neil*, Eſq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennſylvania; or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone Houſe on the main ſtreet of Wincheſter, with an arched cellar under the whole; alſo, a new kitchen, two ſtables, a draw-well, and a ſmoak-houſe on the premiſes——and a wooden houſe, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Eſqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.—The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—The plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

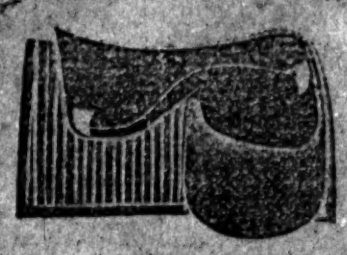
A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commiſſioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they ſtill continue to carry on their Buſineſs, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the *Saddle* in Fairfax-Street, near King-Street; and as they have, at a conſiderable Expenſe, procured ſome of the beſt Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profeſſion, they hope to be enabled to furniſh thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, with Work of the beſt Quality, and on reaſonable Terms.——They return their grateful Thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, and hope for a Continuance of the ſame.——They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckſkin Seats,	Piſtol-Holſters,
Ditto with Velvet do.	Riding and Carriage Whips,
Men's Saddles of the firſt Quality,	Plated and poliſhed Steel Spurs,
Men's do. of ſecond do.	Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Men's do. common,	Fire-Buckets,
Boys' Saddles,	Phaeton Harneſs,
Elegant Portſmouth plated Bridles,	Chaiſe do.
Do. Pembroke poliſhed,	Waggon and Cart do.
Common Bridles of various Kinds,	Dray do.
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,	Waggon-Whips,
Jockey and Turkey ſtriped do.	Horſe Collars,
Swanſkin do.	Stable-Halters,
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,	Currycombs, Bruſhes & Mane-Combs,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,	Plated Buckles & Tips,
	Plated Saddle-Nails, &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe by the Quantity will have ſufficient allowance made them.

☞ Orders from the Country or elſewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¾
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſelick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

FOR SALE,

THAT Tract of LAND where I now live, on Holmes's Run, containing ſixty acres; thirty of which are good meadow-ground, about twenty have been cut for ſeveral years, and are in good order. It is well incloſed and divided with poſt and rail fences. The beauties of this place, it's healthy ſituation, and convenient diſtance from Alexandria, being within four miles, render it a deſirable retreat from that place in the ſummer ſeaſon. There are a genteel frame houſe, an excellent garden well incloſed, and a well of water, equal to any in the County, at the door.

A Tract of 265 Acres, adjoining the above; about 85 acres are good meadow-ground, and ſome made. There are a good frame houſe and other buildings on this tract.

My HOUSES and LOT, in Fairfax-Street, next above Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, having 122 feet front on that ſtreet, and extending acroſs Water and Union Streets to the channel of the River. Lands of the firſt quality, in Frederick or Berkeley County, in an agreeable ſituation, or good bonds and a few Negroes, will be received in payment.

W. BIRD.

Woodville, Nov. 23, 1790.

☞ Excellent ſhining INK, at 1s. per pint, for ſale at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon and Bond.